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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents and associated disability

United States
July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured in total, moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, region, income, and usual activity and marital status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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PERSONS INJURED IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

SELECTED FINDINGS

An estimated average of 4,770,000 persons were injured in motor vehicle accidents each year in the two-year period July 1959 through June 1961. This estimate, obtained in household interviews, refers to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States and includes only injuries requiring medical attention or causing the person to restrict his usual activities for at least a day.

Of the total number of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents, 2,890,000 were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. The other 1,881,000 were injured in accidents classified as nonmoving motor vehicle.

Approximately 1.1 persons per 100 population were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per year during this period. Of those persons injured, 35.4 percent were injured in accidents classified as "caught in, pinched, or crushed" and 15.3 percent were injured in falls. The home (or home premises) was the place of accident for 41.6 percent of the nonmoving motor vehicle accidents. Only 27.5 percent of the nonmoving motor vehicle accidents occurred on the "street or highway."

Moving motor vehicle accidents, which resulted in injury to 1.6 persons per 100 population, caused 49.1 days of restricted activity, 14.6 days of bed disability per 100 population, and 25.3 days lost from work per 100 currently employed population.

An estimated 1.9 males per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents as compared with only 1.4 females. Persons aged 15-24 years had by far the highest rate of moving motor vehicle injury, 3.0 per 100 population. However, among persons over the age of 14, the 15-24 year age group had the lowest rate of disability days—45.1 restricted-activity days and 12.8 bed-disability days per 100 population; and 12.5 work-loss days per 100 currently employed population.

The number of rural-nonfarm residents injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, 2.6 per 100 population, was approximately twice as high as the rate of injury for persons of urban residence, 1.3 per 100 population, and of rural-farm residence, 1.1 per 100 population. This higher rate of injury for the rural-nonfarm resident is due to the high rate of injury to males, 3.3 per 100 rural-nonfarm population.

In the West, 3.2 persons per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. This was about twice the rate of injury in the Northeast and North Central States and three times the rate in the South. Females in the West were injured at a rate of 3.6 per 100 population while males in this region had a rate of 2.7 injured per 100 population.

Persons with an annual family income of \$2,000-3,999 had a lower rate of moving motor vehicle injury, 1.1 per 100 population than did other family income groups, while persons in the family income range of \$4,000-6,999 had the highest rate, 2.2 per 100 population. The rate of 2.9 persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 never married population, which was much higher than the rate for other marital status groups, is due to the inclusion in this group

This report was prepared by Kenneth W. Haase of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

of a large number of young adults, a population group with a high rate of moving motor vehicle injury.

OTHER NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORTS DEALING WITH PERSONS INJURED

During the two-year interview period, July 1959-June 1961, the National Health Survey included on its household interview questionnaire a series of questions designed to elicit detailed information on types of accidents resulting in injury. From the collected data, a series of reports on persons injured has been published. The first of these, issued in October 1962, was a summary report based on all persons injured in accidents, Series B, No. 37, Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, July 1959-June 1961. In Series B, No. 40, Disability Days Due to Injury, July 1959-June 1961, the number of disability days associated with total injuries was presented. In addition to this summary information, the National Health Survey has released three reports dealing with persons injured in specific types of accidents: Series B, No. 39, Persons Injured in the Home and Associated Disability, and Series B, No. 41, Persons Injured While at Work. This report based on persons injured in motor vehicle accidents completes this series of publications, based on injury data collected during July 1959-June 1961.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from household interviews conducted by the National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population throughout the United States. During the 104 weeks of interviewing covered in this report (July 1959-June 1961), interviews were conducted in approximately 76,000 households comprising 250,000 persons.

A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1960-June 1961 is presented in Appendix III. Questions 11-17 on the questionnaire, termed as "illness-recall" questions, are designed to determine the presence or absence of illnesses and injuries among household members. For each illness or injury named in response to these questions, an entry is made in table I of the questionnaire where more detailed information is obtained about the condition. When responses to questions in table I indicate that an injury has occurred, the interviewer asks the additional questions shown in table A of the questionnaire to obtain more detailed information relating to the accident and the injury. Appendix II contains a detailed description of how this accident information was classified,

Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are derived from the count of persons who reported an injury during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. According to the definition of an injury in the health interview survey, only injuries which were medically attended or caused at least one day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report.

The survey includes data only on persons living in the household at the time of interview. Thus, injury experience of persons who died during the two-week period prior to the interview is excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were institutionalized or who were members of the Armed Forces at the time of the household interview.

A description of the statistical design of the health interview survey and general qualifications regarding data presented in the report is given in Appendix I. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

The tables in this report pertain to persons injured in accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved in any way. The motor vehicle could have been moving or not moving at the time of the accident, and the person injured could have been an occupant or nonoccupant of a motor vehicle. It should be noted that nonmoving accidents include some injuries in which the part played by the motor vehicle was almost incidental, e.g.,

injuries in which a finger was caught in the car door when the door was shut, or injuries to a person working on a car.

Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents, nonmoving and moving, are discussed separately in the text of this report. However, in the detailed tables, estimates for these different types of motor vehicle accidents are grouped together in a series of four tables for each of the population groups considered. This series of four tables includes the following: (1) number of persons injured in total, moving, and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents; (2) number of persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents according to the effect of the injury in terms of medical attention or disability days; (3) number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents according to the effect of the injury; and (4) the number of disability days resulting from all motor vehicle accidents and from moving motor vehicle accidents.

It should be noted that the estimates for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents are based on injuries occurring during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. However, the annual estimate of days of disability is derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the two-week period prior to the week of interview and includes all such days reported, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to the two-week reference period.

PERSONS INJURED IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Based on data collected in the National Health Survey during the period July 1959-June 1961, an average of 4,770,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States was injured in motor vehicle accidents each year. This estimate includes 2,890,000 persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and 1,881,000 persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents (table 1).

An average of 101,681,000 days of restricted activity per year was attributed to motor vehicle accidents. Of these days, 29,193,000 were days of bed disability, and 21,189,000 were days lost from work (table 4). Approximately 85 percent of the restricted-activity days, 88 percent of the bed-disability days, and 80 percent of the workloss days were due to injuries received in moving motor vehicle accidents.

As illustrated in table A, moving motor vehicle accidents accounted for only 6.4 percent of the persons injured in all accidents. However, the number of disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents represented 18.8 percent of all restricted-activity days, 22.7 percent of all bed-disability days, and 20.1 percent of all work-loss days due to accidental injuries. This would indicate that injuries in moving motor ve-

Table A. Percent distribution of persons injured and three types of disability days, by class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	A11	Disability days			
Class of accident	persons injured	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days	
		Percent dis	tribution		
Total persons injured	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Motor vehicle Moving Nonmoving	10.6 6.4 4.2	22.1 18.8 3.3	25.7 22.7 3.1	25.3 20.1 5.2	
All other classes	89.4	77.9	74.3	74.7	

hicle accidents, in comparison with other types of accidents, occur less frequently, but tend to be more severe.

Further evidence of the high rate of disability resulting from moving motor vehicle injuries is presented in table B, which shows that moving motor vehicle injuries caused an average of 30.0 days of restricted activity, 8.9 days of bed disability, and 5.8 days of work loss per injury. On the other hand, the number of days of disability per injury sustained in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents is comparatively low and quite similar to the rate for injuries other than those associated with motor vehicles. Because of this difference in severity, as measured by resulting disability. injuries due to moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents will be discussed separately. Separate treatment of these two types in the discussion is also indicated because of the marked difference in the circumstances of the accidents. In the nonmoving, as previously mentioned, the motor vehicle's role may be no different from that of any other piece of stationary machinery.

The National Health Survey includes in its estimate of persons injured only those persons who incurred one or more days of restricted activity or who were medically attended because of the injury. This excludes very minor injuries which are of lesser public health importance and tend to be poorly reported in interviews. However, imposing these criteria on the data may influence the pattern of the estimates.

The presence of medical attendance, which generally indicates the severity of an injury, may in some cases be a measure of economic status or of accessibility of medical services. Likewise, a severity measurement based on whether a person experienced any "restriction of usual activities" varies considerably from person to person, depending upon the nature of the person's work or other usual activities. Hence, differences which may be due to a relationship between the criterion and the variable under consideration must be interpreted with care.

Tables 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, and 22 present the number of persons injured in total motor vehicle accidents according to whether the resulting injury was medically attended or caused restriction of activity or bed disability, for each of the population groups considered in this report. These tables, while indicating the degree of severity associated with all motor vehicle accidents, may also aid the reader in interpreting the effect of imposing these severity criteria within certain population groups.

PERSONS INJURED IN NONMOVING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

During the two years, July 1959-June 1961, an average annual estimate of 1,881,000 persons was injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, a rate of 1.1 per 100 population (table 1).

Table B. Average annual number of persons injured and number of resulting disability days per person injured per year, by class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Average number	Disability days			
Class of accident	of persons in thousands	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days	
			sability days jured per yea		
Total persons injured	44,995	10.2	2.5	1.9	
Moving motor vehicle	2,890 1,881 40,225	30.0 8.0 8.9	8.9 1.8 2.1	5.8 2.3 1.6	

Of the persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, 666,000 (35.4 percent) were injured in accidents described as "caught in, pinched, or crushed" (fig. 1). Falls accounted for 15.3 percent, and 14.4 percent of injuries due to nonmoving motor vehicle accidents were described as "struck by moving objects." The moving object in accidents of this kind may have been some moving part of the motor vehicle, such as the fan, but by definition could not have been the motor vehicle itself.

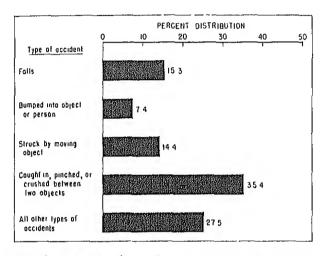


Figure 1. Percent distribution of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, according to type of accident.

Of those persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, 41.6 percent of the injuries occurred within the premises of the home (fig. 2). "Home" in this report is defined as the buildings or premises of a person's own home or the home of another person. Only 27.5 percent of nonmoving motor vehicle accidents occurred on "streets and highways," compared with 95.2 percent of the moving motor vehicle accidents.

Males were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 1.3 per 100 population, while the rate for females was 0.8 per 100 population. A number of the nonmoving motor vehicle injuries were the result of accidents occurring when the person was repairing, cleaning, or performing similar operations on a motor vehicle. Since males as a group tend to be more occupied in such tasks than do females, the higher injury rate for males, particularly in the age groups 15-44 years, may account for this greater exposure to risk (table 1).

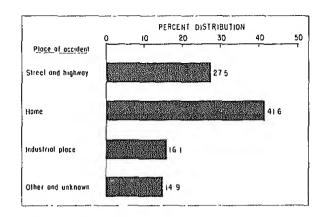


Figure 2 Percent distribution of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, according to place of accident.

Among rural-farm residents, 1.5 persons per 100 population were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, a rate considerably higher than the 1.0 persons injured per 100 population among urban and rural-nonfarm residents (table 5). This higher rate of nonmoving motor vehicle injuries to rural-farm residents may be attributed to the common practice among farm residents of performing repairs and maintenance on tractors, trucks, and other motor vehicles. Similar tasks in nonfarm and urban areas would in many instances be performed by professional mechanics or repairmen, who because of their experience and the use of better equipment would be less exposed to the risk of injury.

A high rate of injuries is evident for both males and females in the rural-farm population.

Persons living in the West were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 1.6 per 100 population, while the rate of injuries per 100 population was 0.6 in the Northeast, 1.0 in the North Central region, and 1.3 in the South. Since the regional difference in the number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents may be related to the number of motor vehicles within each region, table C provides the number of motor vehicle registrations and the rate of injuries per 100 registrations by region. On this basis the rate in the South is equivalent to the rate in the West, 3.1 persons injured per 100 motor vehicle registrations, However, these rates are still considerably higher than the 1.8 and 2,2 persons injured per 100 motor vehicle registrations in the Northeast and North Central regions, respectively. Whether the rates of injuries are based on the population or on motor

Table C. Number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per 100 motor vehicles registered per year, by region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Region					
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West	
Average annual number of motor vehicle registrations in thousands	73,748	15,804	21,970	22,059	13,916	
nonmoving motor vehicle ac- cidents per 100 motor ve- hicles registered per year	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.1	3,1	

1 Source: Estimated average annual number of motor vehicle registrations, January 1959-December 1961, by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce

vehicle registrations, there is a great degree of regional variation some of which may be associated with a number of socioeconomic factors of a complexity beyond the scope of this report.

The number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population shows little variation by family income (table 13). However, the rate of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents according to usual activity (table 17) and marital status (table 21) shows a great deal of variation among the different categories in each of these groups. These differences are in most cases related to the age and sex composition of each of these categories.

PERSONS INJURED IN MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The 2,890,000 persons injured per year in moving motor vehicle accidents represent a rate of 1.6 persons injured per 100 population. Moving motor vehicle accidents resulted in 49.1 days of restricted activity and 14.6 days of bed disability per 100 population; and 25,3 days lost from work per 100 currently employed population. As previously shown, the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents is a small percentage of the number of persons injured in all accidents. However, the days of disability resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents

are a much higher proportion of the total disability days for all accidents. This would indicate that moving motor vehicle accidents involving injury occur less frequently than other types of accidents, but the injuries incurred tend to be more severe. The severity of moving motor vehicle injuries is substantiated by the fact that in 1960 about two of every five persons killed in accidents were killed in moving motor vehicle accidents.

While some relationship may exist between the rate of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and an ability to operate a motor vehicle safely, the reader is reminded that the injured person may not be the operator of the vehicle involved in the accident. In fact, about 14 percent of the persons injured were not even in a motor vehicle at the time of the accident. This percentage would be, for the most part, pedestrians who were struck by motor vehicles.

Of those persons who were occupants of motor vehicles when they were injured, 3 out of 4 were injured in collisions involving two or more motor vehicles. Most of the remaining persons were injured in accidents described as collision with object other than motor vehicle, "sudden stop," and "turning over."

ISee Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Volume II, National Vital Statistics Division. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office (in preparation).

Sex and Age

The rate of persons injured involving motor vehicles is 1.9 per 100 population for males, and 1.4 per 100 population for females. The higher rate for males is consistent in all of the age groups shown in figure 3. The overall sex differential, however, is caused primarily by the high rate among males aged 15-24 (3.3 per 100 population) and the low rate for females aged 25-44 (1.2 per 100 population).

Children under the age of 15 had a rate of only 0.9 per 100 population. Since children who do

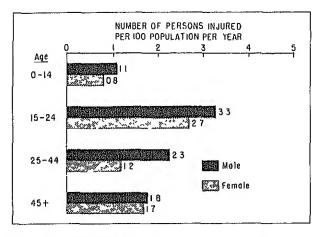


Figure 3. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, by age and sex.

not drive probably travel fewer miles than older persons, their exposure to risk of injury in a moving motor vehicle is diminished. Also, this low rate may indicate that adults tend to drive more carefully when children are passengers,

The 1.4 persons injured per 100 population for persons aged 65 years and over is the lowest rate of injury for the age groups over the age of 15 (table 1). This lower rate for older persons may be due to smaller exposure to risk since they would tend to travel less frequently and for shorter distances by motor vehicle than persons in the younger age groups. In addition to economic restriction, older persons may be incapable of operating a motor vehicle because of health and age restrictions, or because they never learned to drive.

While the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population over the age of 45 is similar to the rate for persons aged 25-44 and considerably lower than the rate for persons aged 15-24, the severity of the resulting injury appears to be much greater in the older groups. Of the 676,000 persons aged 45-64 injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, half had to spend one or more days in bed and one-third required hospitalization because of the injury incurred (tables D and 3). By definition, cases which involve hospitalization are also counted as bed-disabling cases. About 62.9 percent of those persons over the age of 65 injured in moving motor vehicle accidents had one or

Table D. Average annual number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and percent of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Average	Persons with:				
Age	number of persons injured in thousands	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries	
			Percent of p	ersons inju	red	
All ages	2,890	92.7	70.6	41.9	23.4	
0-14 15-24 25-44 45-64 65+	526 696 781 676 210	93.5 94.1 97.8 86.4 88.6	51.3 60.5 82.3 76.0 91.9	35.9 39.2 35.6 50.0 62.9	23.2 (*) 21.9 33.3 (*)	

more days of bed disability due to the injury. In all of the age groups under 45 years, less than 40 percent of the persons injured had one or more days of bed disability and less than 25 percent were hospitalized because of the moving motor vehicle injury.

A further illustration that the resulting disability of moving motor vehicle accidents for older persons is much greater than it is for persons in the younger age groups is presented in table 4. The number of days of restricted activity and of bed disability per 100 population and the number of days lost from work per 100 currently employed population is considerably higher for persons over the age of 45 years than for younger persons. It is interesting to note that persons aged 15-24, who have the highest rate of injuries per 100 population, had the smallest number of days per 100 population for all three disability categories among persons over the age of 15 years.

Residence

Persons living in rural-nonfarm residence areas were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 2.6 per 100 population (table 5). The rate for urban and rural-farm residents was less than half this estimate. As shown in figure 4, males accounted for a large proportion of the injuries in the rural-nonfarm area with a rate of 3.3 per 100 population.

In interpreting these data, the reader must remember that these areas describe the place of residence of the person injured, not the place where the accident occurred. However, it could be expected that a person would do a major por-

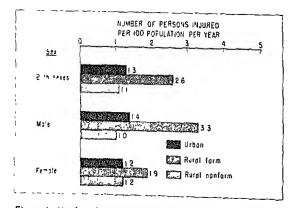


Figure 4 Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, by sex and residence.

tion of his driving within the area in which he resides. Assuming this to be the case, a possible explanation can be given for this large difference in rates among the places of residence, Because of speed limits and traffic congestion, persons tend to drive more slowly in urban areas than in rural-nonfarm areas. Hence, the possibility of a moving motor vehicle accident resulting in injury is considerably less in urban areas, even though the number of accidents is as high or higher than in rural-nonfarm areas. In rural-farm areas. where the driving speed would be similar to ruralnonfarm areas, the low rate of injury due to motor vehicles may be related to the smaller number of cars on the farm-area roads, which have fewer road and street intersections.

As illustrated in table E, the rate of moving motor vehicle injury is much higher for ruralnonfarm residents than for rural-farm residents in each of the age groups shown. However, the distribution of injury rates by age indicates a similar pattern for nonfarm and farm residents. Relative to the other age groups within the area of residence, persons in the 15-24 year age group have a very high rate and children under 15 years have a very low rate of injury in both types of rural residence. It has been the general policy in this report to omit figures based on estimates of less than 100,000, which could be expected to have a high sampling error. Since there is interest in the comparative rates as well as the age distribution of injury among nonfarm and farm residents, small estimates have been shown in table E. The reader is warned that these estimates do not have the same degree of reliability as for other estimates shown in this report.

Moving motor vehicle accidents involving rural-nonfarm residents caused 1.7 persons per 100 population to restrict their usual activity for one or more days. Of these, one person out of every 100 population had one or more days of bed disability (table 7). These rates, while considerably higher than those shown for persons with urban and rural-farm residence, do not reflect as great a residential difference as indicated in figure 4.

Although rural-nonfarm residents were injured at a rate much higher than the rate in rural-farm and urban areas, the number of resulting restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per 100 rural-nonfarm population was not essentially different from comparable estimates for urban and rural-farm residents, Only for work-loss days was the rural-nonfarm rate of 31.8 days per 100 currently employed persons

Table E. Average annual number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by residence and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Age					
Residence	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of persons injured in thousands					
All areas	2,890	526	696	781	676	210
Urban	1,375 1,287 228	240 255 31	189 432 75	447 299 35	334 256 86	166 45
	Number of persons injured per 100 population per year					
All areas	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.4
Urban	1.3 2.6 1.1	0.8 1.4 0.4	1.3 7.2 2.5	1.6 2.2 0.8	1.4 3.1 1.9	1.7 1.3 (*)

considerably higher than the 23,3 days for urban residents and the 21.5 days for rural-farm residents (table 8).

The high injury rate with the relatively low rate of resulting disability days among ruralnonfarm residents may be explained in part by the age composition of those persons injured within each of the places of residence, as shown in table E. For all age groups under the age of 65 years, the rural-nonfarm population had the highest number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population. However, rural-nonfarm persons aged 15-24 had an exceptionally high rate, 7.2 persons injured per 100 population, and were chiefly responsible for the large residential difference in number of persons injured in moving motor vehicles. Since persons in the younger age groups tend to have a much lower number of disability days per 100 population, the large number of injuries for the 15-24 year age group would not result in a corresponding high rate of disability days.

Region

In the West, 3.2 persons per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents

per year during this period. As illustrated in figure 5, this is approximately twice the rate reported in the Northeast and North Central regions and three times the rate in the South. In each of these three latter regions as well as in the total population, the rate of moving motor ve-

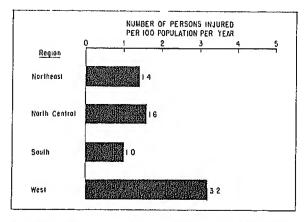


Figure 5. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by region.

hicle injuries was higher for males than for females. However, in the West this pattern was reversed with 3.6 females per 100 population injured in moving motor vehicle accidents as compared with 2.7 males per 100 population (table 9).

There is no simple explanation for the especially high rate of injury in the West, but the relative differences in the West rate and the rates in the other regions are reduced somewhat when the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents is related to the number of motor vehicle miles traveled (table F). In the West region 6.7 persons were injured per million miles traveled; comparable rates were 4.0 in the Northeast and North Central regions and 2.5 in the South region.

The age-specific rates of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents are shown by region in table G. The number of persons injured in the West per 100 population was higher than the rates in the other regions for all of the age groups shown. The largest difference was noted in the age groups under 15 and 25-44. The 2,2 children under the age of 15 in the West injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population is almost 3 times the rate in any of the

other regions. Persons aged 25-44 living in the West had a rate of 4.0 per 100 population which ranges from 2½ times the rate in the North Central to almost 4 times the rate in the Northeast. Since the age-specific rates of injury were higher for the West than for any of the other regions, differences in the age distribution of the population in the regions are not a major factor contributing to the high total moving motor vehicle injury rate in the West.

The rate of persons with activity-restricting injuries, 2.6 persons per 100 population, and with bed-disabling injuries, 1.5 persons per 100 population, was much higher in the West than in the other regions (table 11). These higher rates in the West are due primarily to the large number of females in that region who experienced one or more days of disability because of injury.

In all three disability categories shown in table 12, the number of disability days per year for persons residing in the West per 100 population was considerably higher than the rate in the other regions. This again was due to the high rate for the female population. Based on a rate of disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, females living

Table F. Number of persons injured and disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents per million miles traveled per year, by region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Average annual number of	Number of persons in-	Disability days		
Region	motor vehicle miles traveled in millions	jured per million miles traveled	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	
			Number of disability days per million miles traveled		
All regions	718,953	4.0	120.4	35.8	
Northeast	163,293 211,230 218,777 125,653	4.0 4.0 2.5 6.7	126.5 101.5 116.0 151.9	30 . 2 34 . 4 35 . 8 45 . 4	

¹Source: Estimated average annual number of motor vehicle miles traveled, January 1959-December 1961, by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table G. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by region and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Region	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45 +
All regions	Number of	persons inj	ured per 10	0 populatio	n per year
Northeast	1.4 1.6 1.0 3.2	(*) 0.8 0.6 2.2	2.3 4.0 1.5 5.7	1.1 1.6 1.3 4.0	2.1 1.6 1.2 2.4

in the West had over twice as many restrictedactivity and bed-disability days, and three times as many work-loss days as did females in the other three regions.

• When, as illustrated in table F, the number of disability days are expressed as a rate based on the estimated number of motor vehicle miles traveled, the rate in the West still exceeds the rates for the other regions. However, regional differences are not as pronounced as when the rates of disability days are based on the population.

Family Income

Persons in the family income groups below \$4,000 per year, as shown in figure 6, had lower rates of moving motor vehicle injuries than did

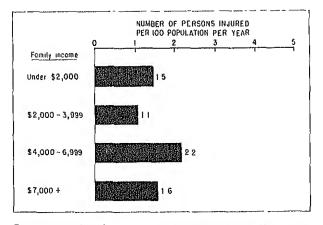


Figure 6. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, by family income.

persons whose family income was \$4,000 or more. These rates are, of course, influenced to some extent by the relationship between economic status and use of motor vehicles. Persons with low family incomes probably do less riding in motor vehicles, so their exposure to risk of injury in such accidents is reduced.

The number of persons per 100 population who experienced one or more days of restricted activity resulting from a moving motor vehicle accident was also lower for persons in the lower family income groups. Yet the number of these persons who had to spend one or more days in bed per 100 population was highest for persons in the family income group "under \$2,000" and lowest for persons with family income of "\$7,000 or more" (table 15).

The number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 population and the number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons was considerably higher for persons in the "under \$2,000" family income group (table 16). This high rate of disability is probably due to the large proportion of the older persons in the population in this low family income group. As previously pointed out, older persons, because of their limited amount of motor vehicle travel, have less exposure to risk of moving motor vehicle injury; but when they are injured, the resulting disability is much greater than that for the younger age groups.

Usual Activity Status

Figure 7 shows the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, according to usual activity

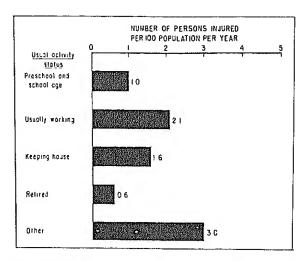


Figure 7 Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by usual activity status.

status. Only 0.6 persons per 100 population reported as retired were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. However, this rate is based on an estimate of only 38,000 persons injured, which because of its small size could be expected to have a very large error in sampling. Since the low frequency of injury among retired persons is of some interest, this estimate has been shown. Therefore the reader is warned that the estimates for retired persons do not have the same degree of reliability as for other estimates shown in this report.

The number of usually working persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents was 2,1 per 100 population. This rate is significantly higher than the 1,6 persons injured per 100 population classified as keeping house. This difference reflects the lower rate of moving motor vehicle injuries for the female population (tables 17 and 19).

The usual activity status classified as "other" includes primarily persons over the age of 17 years who were going to school. It also includes persons who, because of illness or disability, were not able to work but did not consider themselves as retired. The 3.0 persons injured per 100 population classified as "other" reflects the large number of students 17-24 in this group, an age group with a high rate of injury. The National Health Survey includes in its count of persons injured only those who were injured in accidents

that occurred during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. However, the estimates for days of disability include all those days of disability experienced during the two-week reference period even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to this period. It is quite possible that the high rate of disability days for the "other" group (table 20) is the reflection of the inclusion of persons who, because of injury or impairment due to a motor vehicle accident that happened prior to the reference period, were still unable to work and had days of disability during the two weeks prior to interview.

Marital Status

The number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, according to marital status, is presented in tables 21, 23, and 24. As illustrated in figure 8, persons classified as never married had the highest rate of injury, 2.9 persons per 100 population. This high rate of injury resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents is aue to the large proportion of young people included in the never married category. The low rate of disability due to motor vehicle injuries in the never married group also reflects the low disability rates among persons 15-24 years. However, the never married male population with a very high moving motor vehicle injury rate, 3.8 per 100 population, had a higher rate of disability than did males in the married population.

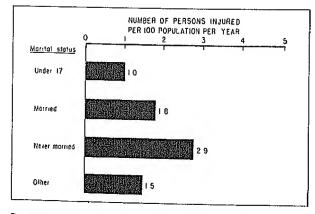


Figure 8. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by marital status.

The marital status classified as "other" includes persons who are widowed, divorced, and separated. Therefore, the small number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, 1.5 per 100 population and large number of disability days, 97.1 restricted-activity days and 31.8 bed-disability days per 100 population, and 29.3 work-loss days per 100 currently employed population reflect the large number of older persons in the "other" category.

POPULATION

The final tables in this report (tables 25-28 present population estimates by selected charac teristics. These estimates, derived from th Health Interview Survey sample, are solely fo the purpose of providing denominators for rat computation and are not to be considered as of ficial population estimates.

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Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

		Persons in	jured in mo	tor vehic	le acciden	ts	
Sex and age			Motor	vehicle			
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Tota1	Moving	Nonmoving	
Both sexes		e number o		Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All ages	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1	
0-14 15-24	1,142 978	526 696	615 282	2.0 4.2	0.9 3.0	1.1 1.2	
25-44 45-64	1,318 940	781 676	537 264	2.9 2.6	1.7 1.9	0.3	
65+	393	210	183	2.6	1.4	1.:	
<u>Male</u>							
All ages	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.:	
0-14 15-24	656 590	316 365	341 226	2.3 5.4	1.1 3.3	12.	
25-44 45-64	860 554	503 366	357 188	4.0 3.2	2.3 2.1	1.	
65+	101	(*)	(*)	1.5	(*)	(*	
<u>Female</u>							
All ages	2,010	1,276	733	2,2	1.4	0.	
0-14 15-24	485 388	211 331	275 (*)	1.8 3.2	0.8 2.7	1. (*	
25-44 45-64	458 386	278 310	180 (*)	1.9 2.1	1.2 1.7	0.	
65+	292	146	146	3.5	1.7	1.	

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 2. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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	Persons	Po	ersons with	1:	Persons	P	ersons with	1:
Sex and age	injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries	injured in motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries
Both sexes	Average		of persons ousands	injured	Number	of perso populati	ns injured on per yea	per 100 r
All ages	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	2.7	2.4	1.7	8.0
0-14	1,142 978	1,014 937	510 495	278 273	2.0 4.2	1.8 4.0	0.9 2.1	0.5 1.2
25-44 45-64	1,318 940	1,247 812	964 682	336 397	2.9 2.6	2.7 2.3	2.1 1.9	0.7 1.1
65+	393	261	339	132	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.9
Male					}			
All ages	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0
0-14 15-24	656 590	605 549	270 263	196 (*)	2.3 5.4	2.1 5.0	0.9	0.7 (*)
25-44 45-64	860 554	825 463	581 423	231 265	4.0	3.8 2.7	2.7	1.1
65+	101	101	(*)	(*)	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>							{	
All ages	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	2,2	1.9	1,5	0.
0-14	485 388			(*) 194	1.8	1.5	0.9	(* Ł.
25-44 45-64	458 386		1	104 132	1.9	1.8	1.6	0. 0.
65+	292	160	275	(*)	3.5	1.9	3.3	(*

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Persons	D				17	ersons wit	h.
	injured	P	ersons wit	n;	Persons	r	ersons wit	
Sex and age	in moving motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries	injured in motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All ages	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
0-14	526 696	492 655	270 421	189 273	0.9 3.0	0.9 2.8	0.5 1.8	0.3 1.2
25-44 45-64	781 676	764 584	643 514	278 338	1.7 1.9	1.7 1.6	1.4 1.4	0.6 0.9
65+	210	186	193	132	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9
Male								
All ages	1,613	1,448	1,169	666	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
0-14	316 365	281 324	198 206	141 (*)	1.1 3.3	1.0 2.9	0.7 1.9	0.5 (*)
25-44 45-64	503 366	486 292	406 312	173 225	2.3 2.1	2.2 1.7	1.9	0.8 1.3
65+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				1				
All ages	1,276	1,233	872	545	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
0-14	211 331	211 331	(*) 214	(*) 194	0.8 2.7	0.8 2.7	(*) 1.8	(*) 1.6
25-44 45-64	278 310	278 292	237 202	104 113	1.2 1.7	1.2 1.6	1.0	0.4 0.6
65+	146	121	146	(*)	1.7	1.4	1.7	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

[Data are tared on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

of the tengon	ty of the estal	nates are gr	Act in Whitehal	X I. DOMINIO	15 Of COLUMN 11	6.	. (.)		
	Persons	F	ersons wit	h:	Persons]	Persons wi	th:	
Sex and age	injured in all motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries	injured in motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries	
Both sexes	Average		of persons ousands	injured	Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
All ages	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	
0-14 15-24	1,142 978	1,014 937	510 495	278 273	2.0 4.2	1.8 4.0	0.9 2.1	0.5	
45-6	1,318 940	1,247 812	964 682	336 397	2.9 2.6	2.7 2.3	2.1 1.9	0.7 1.1	
65+	393	261	339	132	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.9	
Male			j						
All ages	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	
0-14	656 590	605 549	270 263	196 (*)	2.3 5.4	2.1 5.0	0.9 2.4	0.7 (*)	
45-64	860 554	825 463	581 423	231 265	4.0 3.2	3.8 2.7	2.7 2.4	1.1 1.5	
654	101	101	(*)	(*)	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)	
Fenale				j		}	}		
All ages	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	
15-24	485 388	409 388	240 233	(*) 194	1.8	1.5	0.9	(*) 1.6	
45-54	458 386	422 349	383 259	104 132	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.4	
75*****	292	160	275	(*)	3.5	1.9	3.3	(*)	

is the first and the full appropriate one of more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and beddisabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Boot in topporary to softmants of folials are given in hyborary if								
	Persons injured	P	ersons wit	h:	Persons	P	ersons wit	h:
Sex and age	in moving motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries	injured in motor vehicle acci- dents	Medi- cally at- tended inju- ries	Activ- ity- re- strict- ing injuries	Bed- disa- bling inju- ries
Both sexes	Average	number in th	of persons lousands	injured	Number		ns injured on per yea	
All ages	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
0-14	526 696	492 655	270 421	189 273	0.9 3.0	0.9	0.5 1.8	0.3 1.2
25-44	781 676	7 64 584	643 514	278 338	1.7 1.9	1.7 1.6	1.4 1.4	0.6 0.9
65+	210	186	193	132	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9
<u>Male</u>				!	}			
All ages	1,613	1,448	1,169	666	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
0-14	316 365	281 324	198 206	141 (*)	1.1 3.3	1.0 2.9	0.7 1.9	0.5 (*)
25-44 45-64	503 366	486 292	406 312	173 225	2.3	2.2 1.7	1.9 1.8	0.8 1.3
65+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>]]					
All ages	1,276	1,233	872	545	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
0-14	211 331	211 331	(*) 214	(*) 194	0.8 2.7	0.8 2.7	(*) 1.8	(*) 1.6
25-44 45-64	278 310	278 292	237 202	104 113	1.2 1.7	1.2	1.0	0.4 0.6
65+	146	121	146	(*)	1.7	1.4	1.7	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention,

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, nonnastitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	All motor	vehicle acci	dents	Moving moto	r vehicle ac	cidents
Sex and age	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹
Both sexes	Ave	rage number	of disab	ility days in	thousands	
All ages	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
0-14 15-24 25-44	6,141 11,350 35,585 33,532 15,073	2,326 2,973 9,582 10,221 4,091	1,225 10,108 7,981 1,875	5,067 10,443 29,568 28,544 12,953	2,167 2,973 8,032 8,902 3,650	1,225 7,589 6,414 1,633
Male		}				
All ages	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
0-14	4,240 5,774 18,631 15,914 7,527	1,683 1,921 5,316 5,708 1,734	945 8,163 5,377 910	3,615 5,151 13,972 13,036 6,711	1,572 1,921 4,085 4,878 1,734	941 5,853 4,071 668
<u>Female</u>						
All ages	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,32
0-14	1,900 5,576 16,954 17,618 7,547	1,052 4,265 4,513	(*) 1,945 2,604 965	1,452 5,292 15,597 15,508 6,242	594 1,052 3,947 4,024 1,915	(*) 1,730 2,344
Both sexes	Numbe	r of disabil:	Lty days	per 100 popul	lation per ye	ar
All ages	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.
0-14	10.9 49.0 78.3 93.2 98.3	12.8 21.1 28.4	12.5 33.7 33.6 58.2	9.0 45.1 65.1 79.3 84.5	3.8 12.8 17.7 24.7 23.8	12. 25. 27. 50.
Male		1			}	
All ages	60.7	19.1	34.8	49,5	16.5	26.
0-14	14.7 52.4 85.7 91.7	17.4 24.4 32.9	39.6 34.3	12.6 46.8 64.2 75.1 97.3	5.5 17.4 18.8 28.1 25.1	16. 28. 26.
Female					1	1
All ages	54.	3 14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23
0-14	6. 45. 71. 94.	8,6 18.0	20.8 32.2	5.3 43.5 65.9	2.2 8.6 16.7 21.6 22.7	18 29 97

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

on the terrainty of the each						,		
	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents							
Sex and residence	Motor vehicle							
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving		
Both sexes		ge number ured in th	of persons ousands	Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
All areas	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1		
Urban	2,454 1,761 555	1,375 1,287 228	1,080 474 327	2.3 3.6 2.6	1.3 2.6 1.1	1.0 1.0 1.5		
<u>Male</u>				i				
All areas	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3		
Urban	1,378 1,095 288	704 803 107	674 292 181	2.7 4.5 2.6	1.4 3.3 1.0	1.3 1.2 1.6		
All areas	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8		
Urban	1,076 666 267	671 485 121	405 182 147	1.9 2.7 2.6	1.2 1.9 1.2	0.7 0.7 1.4		

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 6. Average number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all rotor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by the activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all rotor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by the activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries.

The transfer of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information to the fifth of the courages are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

and a grant of the state of the second secon	Persons		Persons with:	
Sex in residence	injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
<u> </u>	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands
All areas	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416
Prair Erranding	2,454 1,761 555	2,155 1,647 469	1,507 1,070 414	750 534 132
Male				
Att areas	2,761	2,543	1,601	820
Et al ragner	1,378 1,095 288	1,264 1,060 219	727 623 251	379 347 (*)
Ferale				
All areas	2,010	1,728	1,390	596
Cit	1,076 666 267	891 588 250	780 448 162	371 187 (*)
Fuen seres	Number of p	ersons injured p	per 100 populati	on per year
All drugs	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8
7	2.3 3.6 2.6	2.0 3.3 2.2	1.4 2.2 1.9	0.7 1.1 0.6
<u> 131</u>		į	{	
Att words	3,2	3.0	1.9	1.0
Al Contraction	2,7 4,5 2,6	2.5 4.4 2.0	1.4 2.6 2.3	0.7 1.4 (*)
Fr - 21 (1)		}	}	
Art die jarrannerennement	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7
abilities	1.9 2.7 2.6	1.6 2.4 2.4	1.4 1.8 1.6	0.7 0.8 (*)

and the standard of the days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries 1 due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

on the reliability of the estimate:	s are given in Appeadin	x I. Definitions of term	is are given in Append	x II J
	Persons injured in		Persons with:	
Sex and residence	moving motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
Both sexes	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands
All areas	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Urban	1,375 1,287 228	1,235 1,252 194	1,016 845 181	637 499 (*)
<u>Male</u>				
All areas	1,613	1,448	1,169	666
Urban	704 803 107	608 767 (*)	535 527 107	302 328 (*)
Female	!			
All areas	1,276	1,233	872	545
Urban	671 485 121	628 485 121	481 318 (*)	336 170 (*)
Both sexes	Number of p	ersons injured	per 100 populat	lon per year
All areas	1.6	1.5	1,2	0.7
Urban	1.3 2.6 1.1	1.2 2.5 0.9	1.0 1.7 0.9	0.6 1.0 (*)
Male				
All areas	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
Urban	1.4 3.3 1.0	1.2 3.2 (*)	1.1 2.2 1.0	0.6 1.4 (*)
<u>Female</u>				
All areas	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
Urban	1.2 1.9 1.2	1.1 1.9 1.2	0.9 1.3 (*)	0.6 0.7 (*)

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 8. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

on the remaining of the	oanmerca are Erven	Appoints t. D				
	All motor	vehicle acci	ldents	Moving moto	r vehicle a	cidents
Sex and residence	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days1	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days1
Both sexes	Ave	rage number	of disab	ility days in	thousands	
All areas	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
UrbanRural nonfarm	60,173 28,275 13,233	17,067 8,125 4,000	12,936 6,386 1,867	50,413 24,912 11,250	14,479 7,496 3,749	9,885 5,408 1,568
Male						
All areas	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
UrbanRural nonfarm	28,343 15,451 8,292	9,341 4,439 2,582	8,650 4,924 1,821	22,457 13,185 6,843	7,683 4,146 2,362	6,069 3,946 1,522
<u>Female</u>					li.	
All areas	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
irbanural nonfarmural farm	31,830 12,823 4,942	7,727 3,686 1,418	4,287 1,462 (*)	27,956 11,728 4,407	6,796 3,350 1,387	3,816 1,462 (*)
Both sexes	Number	of disabili	ty days	per 100 popul	ation per ye	ar
All areas	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
Jrban Aural nonfarm Aural farm Male	56.9 57.5 62.2	16.1 16.5 18.8	30.4 37.6 25.7	47.6 50.7 52.9	13.7 15.2 17.6	23.3 31.8 21.5
All areas	60.7	10.2	ا م			
Urban		19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
Tural nonfarm	56,1 63.7 75.6	18.5 18.3 23.5	32.1 41.8 32.7	44.4 54.3 62.4	15.2 17.1 21.5	22.5 33.5 27.4
<u>Female</u>						
All areas	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
Jrban	57.5 51.5 48.0	14.0 14.8 13.8	27.5 28.1 (*)	50.5 47.1 42.8	12.3 13.4 13.5	24.5 28.1 (*)
			1		1	

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

		Persons	injured in mo	tor vehic	le acciden	ts		
Sex and geographic region			Motor v	ehicle				
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving		
Both sexes		ge number ured in th		ns injured on per year				
All regions	4,770	2,890	1,881	2,7	1.6	1.1		
North Central	928 1,320	651 835	277 485	2.0 2.6	1.4 1.6	0.6		
South	1,241 1,281	555 848	686 433	2.3 4.8	1.0 3.2	1.3 1.6		
Male		,	ļ					
All regions	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1,3		
Northeast	528 803	345 498	183 305	2.4 3.2	1.6	0.8 1,2		
South	840 590	413 357	427 232	3.3 4.5	1.6 2.7	1.7 1.8		
<u>Female</u>		'						
All regions	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8		
Northeast	400 516	306 337	(*) 180	1.7	1.3 1.3	(*) 0.7		
South	401 692	142 491	259 201	1.5 5.0	0.5 3.6	0.9		

Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Persons	x I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II					
Sex and geographic region	injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries			
Both sexes	Average 1	number of perso	ns injured in th				
All regions	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416			
Northeast North Central South West	928 1,320 1,241 1,281	829 1,227 1,154 1,061	747 648 680 916	430 304 24 43			
Male							
All regions	2,761	2,543	1,601	820			
Northeast	528 803 840 590	470 747 771 555	425 395 436 345	29 17 20 14			
Female							
All regions	2,010	1,728	1,390	59			
Northeast	400 516 401 692	359 480 383 506	322 252 244 571	13 12 (* 29			
Both sexes	Number of	persons injured	per 100 populat	ion per year			
All regions	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.			
Northeast	2.0 2.6 2.3 4.8	2.2	1.3	0.00			
Male							
All regions	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.			
Northeast	2.4 3.2 3.3 4.5	3.0	1,6	0 0 1			
<u>Female</u>							
All regions	2.3	2 1.5	1.5	0			
Northeast	1.; 2., 1., 5.,	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	9 1.0 4 0.9	0			

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 11. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries! due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

on the removery of the estimates	s ara givon in Apponar	(1 Dollmitions of tern	14 are given in Append	iv II]			
Sex and geographic region	Persons injured in	Persons with:					
	moving motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries			
Both sexes	Average	verage number of persons injured in thousands					
All regions	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211			
Northeast	651 835 555 848	569 779 521 812	554 489 305 693	397 271 131 412			
<u>Male</u>							
All regions	1,613	1,448	1,169	666			
Northeast	345 498 413 357	287 442 379 340	325 325 230 289	277 179 (*) 119			
Female.							
All regions	1,276	1,233	872	545			
Northeast	306 337 142 491	282 337 142 472	228 164 (*) 404	120 (*) (*) 292			
Both sexes	Number of p	ersons injured	per 100 populat	ion per year			
All regions	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7			
Northeast	1.4 1.6 1.0 3.2	1.2 1.5 1.0 3.0	1.2 1.0 0.6 2.6	0.9 0.5 0.2 1.5			
<u>Malo</u>			1				
All regions	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8			
Northeast	1.6 2.0 1.6 2.7	1.3 1.8 1.5 2.6	1.5 1.3 0.9 2.2	1.3 0.7 (*) 0.9			
<u>Female</u>							
All regions	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6			
Northeast	1.3 1.3 0.5 3.6	1.2 1.3 0.5 3.4	1.0 0.6 (*) 2.9	0.5 (*) (*) 2.1			

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 12. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

		i in Appeaux ii i					
	All motor vehicle accidents Moving motor vehicle acc					cidents	
Sex and geographic region	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss daysi	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days1	
	ļ				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Both sexes	Average number of disability days in thousands						
All regions	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861	
Northeast	24,773 24,544 30,715 21,649	5,742 8,375 8,907 6,168	5,233 4,915 6,635 4,406	20,655 21,444 25,386 19,090	4,933 7,265 7,823 5,702	3,973 3,420 5,577 3,892	
<u>Male</u>		,					
All regions	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537	
Northeast	13,598 12,143 19,020 7,325	3,854 4,933 5,310 2,265	4,155 4,180 5,029 2,030	11,018 9,725 15,528 6,213	3,078 4,334 4,881 1,898	3,187 2,713 4,055 1,581	
All regions	10.505	10.000					
	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324	
Northeast	11,175 12,401 11,695 14,325	1,888 3,442 3,597 3,903	1,078 735 1,606 2,376	9,637 11,719 9,858 12,877	1,855 2,930 2,943 3,804	786 707 1,521 2,311	
Both sexes	Number	of disabili	ty days	per 100 popula	ation per ye	ar	
All regions	57.7		31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3	
Northeast	54.2 48.5 57.7 80.8	12.6 16.5 16.7 23.0	28.7 25.8 34.1 43.9	45.2 42.4 47.7 71.3	10.8 14.3 14.7 21.3	21.8 18.0 28.7 38.7	
<u>Male</u>			}		}		
All regions	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1	
Northeast	61.7 48.4 74.2 56.3	17.5 19.7 20.7 17.4	35.0 31.8 39.8 30.6	50.0 38.8 60.6 47.7	14.0 17.3 19.0 14.6	26.9 20.6 32.1 23.8	
<u>Female</u>						24.0	
All regions	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7	
Northeast	47.3 48.5 42.4 104.1	8.0 13.5 13.0 28.4	17.0 12.5 23.5 69.6	40.8 45.9 35.8 93.5	7.8 11.5 10.7 27.6	12.4 12.0 22.2 67.7	

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and family income:
- United States, July 1959-June 1961

		Persons	injured in mo	tor vehic	le accident	ts	
Sex and family income	Motor vehicle						
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All incomes	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999	614 7 7 7	358 367	256 410	2.5 2.2	1.5 1.1	1.1 1.2	
\$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	1,947 1,285	1,337 734	610 551	3.2 2.9	2.2 1.6	1.0 1.2	
Unknown	147	(*)	(*)	1.4	(*)	(*)	
Male							
All incomes	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999	327 469	183 168	144 301	3.0 2.8	1.7	1.3 1.8	
4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	1,089 749	718 470	370 279	3.5 3.3	2.3 2.1	1,2 1.2	
Unknown	127	(*)	(*)	2.5	(*)	(*)	
Female							
All incomes	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999	287 308	175 198	112 109	2.2 1.7	1.3	0.8	
\$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	858 536	619 264	239 272	2.8 2.4	2.0 1.2	0.8	
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 14. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	Persons	Persons with:				
Sex and family income	injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries		
Both sexes	Average n	umber of person	s injured in th	ousands		
All incomes	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416		
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	614 777 1,947 1,285 147	504 726 1,684 1,210 147	421 555 1,122 812 (*)	242 319 521 293 (*)		
<u>Male</u>						
All incomes	2,761	2,543	1,601	820		
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	327 469 1,089 749 127	252 436 1,037 692 127	218 343 535 445 (*)	124 158 321 174 (*)		
<u>Female</u>						
All incomes	2,010	1,728	1,390	596		
Under \$2,000	287 308 858 536 (*)	253 290 647 518 (*)	203 213 587 367 (*)	117 161 200 118 (*)		
Both sexes	Number of p	•	per 100 populat:	• •		
All incomes	2.7	2.4	1,71	0.8		
Jnder \$2,000	2.5 2.2 3.2 2.9 1.4	2.1 2.1 2.7 2.7 1.4	1.7 1.6 1.8 1.8 (*)	1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 (*)		
All incomes	3,2	2.0				
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	3.0 2.8 3.5 3.3 2.5	3.0 2.3 2.6 3.4 3.1 2.5	2.0 2.1 1.7 2.0 (*)	1.0 1.1 1.0 1.0 0.8 (*)		
<u>Female</u>				. ,		
All incomes	2,2	1.9	1.5	0.7		
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	2.2 1.7 2.8 2.4 (*)	1.9 1.6 2.1 2.3 (*)	1.5 1.2 1.9 1.6 (*)	0.9 0.9 0.6 0.5 (*)		

 $^{^{}m I}$ [aclude-4 only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 15. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the columbility of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.

	Persons		Persons with:	
Sex and family income	injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
Both sexes	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands
All incomes	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	358 367 1,337 734 (*)	317 334 1,259 677 (*)	272 330 802 578 (*)	200 24: 48: 26: (*)
Male				
A11 incomes	1,613	1,448	1,169	660
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	183 168 718 470 (*)	142 135 684 413 (*)	148 152 437 395 (*)	10! (*) 300 15! (*)
Female				
All incomes	1,276	1,233	872	545
Under \$2,000	175 198 619 264 (*)	175 198 575 264 (*)	124 178 365 183 (*)	10: 16: 18: 10: (*)
Both sexes	Number of pe	ersons injured	per 100 populat	ion per year
All incomes	1,6	1.5	1.2	0.
Under \$2,000	1.5 1.1 2.2 1.6 (*)	1.3 1.0 2.0 1.5 (*)	1.1 0.9 1.3 1.3 (*)	0. 0. 0. 0. (*
Male				
All incomes	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.
Under \$2,000	1.7 1.0 2.3 2.1 (*)	1.3 0.8 2.2 1.8 (*)	1.4 0.9 1.4 1.8 (*)	1. (* 1. 0. (*
Female		ļ	1	
All incomes	1.4	1.4	1.0	0,
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	1.3 1.1 2.0 1.2 (*)	1.3 1.1 1.9 1.2 (*)	0.9 1.0 1.2 0.8 (*)	0. 0. 0. (*

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 16. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

on the reliabilit	y of the estimates	are given in Appen	dix I Definition	is of terms are give	n in Appendix [[]		
	All moto	r vehicle ac	cidents	Moving motor vehicle accidents			
Sex and family income	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹	
Both sexes		Average numb	er of disab	ility days in	thousands		
All incomes	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+ Unknown	21,645 23,123 31,613 20,238 5,063	6,444 8,442 8,615 4,463 1,229	3,196 3,418 7,153 5,738 1,685	19,248 18,255 27,156 17,690 4,227	5,919 6,770 7,945 4,070 1,020	2,199 2,204 5,907 5,205 1,347	
<u>Male</u>				ĺ			
All incomes	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+ Unknown	13,521 11,854 14,650 9,941 2,120	3,411 4,918 4,982 2,372 680	2,296 2,663 4,606 4,484 1,346	11,654 8,677 12,054 8,480 1,620	3,013 3,944 4,668 2,094 471	1,298 1,740 3,445 4,046 1,008	
<u>Female</u>							
All incomes	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	8,124 11,269 16,962 10,297 2,943	3,034 3,524 3,633 2,091 549	900 755 2,546 1,254 339	7,594 9,578 15,102 9,209 2,607	2,906 2,825 3,277 1,976 549	900 463 2,462 1,160 339	
Both sexes	Num	ber of disab	ility days	per 100 popul	ation per ye	ar	
All incomes	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25,3	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+ Unknown	89.7 66.4 51.2 45.2 47.1	26.7 24.2 13.9 10.0 11.4	45.5 27.7 30.2 29.3 40.3	79.7 52.4 44.0 39.5 39.3	24.5 19.4 12.9 9.1 9.5	31.3 17.9 25.0 26.6 32.2	
Male							
All incomes	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1	
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	123.9 71.4 47.6 44.4 41.6	31.3 29.6 16.2 10.6 13.4	57.6 34.1 28.0 33.9 47.9	106.8 52.2 39.2 37.9 31.8	27.6 23.7 15.2 9.4 9.3	32.6 22.3 21.0 30.6 35.9	
<u>Female</u>							
All incomes	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7	
Under \$2,000	61.4 61.8 54.7 45.9 52.0	22.9 19.3 11.7 9.3 9.7	29.6 16.7 35.2 19.8 24.7	57.4 52.6 48.7 41.1 46.1	22.0 15.5 10.6 8.8 9.7	29.6 10.2 34.0 18.4 24.7	

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age

Table 17. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents						
Sex and usual activity status	Motor vehicle						
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	
Both sexes		ge number ured in th			r of person		
All activities	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1	
Preschool and school age Usually working	1,302 2,197	648 1,319	654 878	2.1 3.6	1.0 2.1	1.1 1.4	
Keeping house	812 78	594 38	218 40	2,2 1,3	1.6 0.6	0.6 0.6	
Other	382	291	(*)	3.9	3.0	(*)	
Male							
All activities	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3	
Preschool and school age Usually working	765 1,699	386 985	379 715	2.4 4.0	1,2 2,3	1.2 1.7	
Keeping house	(*)	(*)	(*)	··· (*)	(*)	(*)	
Other	259	205	(*)	4.1	3.3	(*)	
Female.							
All activities	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1,4	0.8	
Preschool and school age Usually working	537 498	262 334	275 163	1.8 2.6	0.9 1.8	0.9	
Keeping house	812 (*)	594 (*)	218 (*)	2,2 (*)	1.6 (*)	0.6 (*)	
Other	123	(*)	(*)	3.4	(*)	(*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 18. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

on the reliability of the estimates	i are given in Appendix	1. Delinitions of term:	s are given in Appoint			
	Persons injured in	Persons with:				
Sex and usual activity status	All motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries		
Both sexes	Average	number of person	ns injured in t	housands		
All activities	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416		
Preschool and school age Usually working Keeping house Retired	1,302 2,197 812 78 382	1,175 1,996 714 40 347	604 1,517 577 78 215	295 851 1 8 2 18 (*)		
Male	}					
All activities	2,761	2,543	1,601	820		
Preschool and school age	765 1,699 (*) 259	714 1,587 (*) 224	346 1,071 (*)	196 587 (*) (*)		
<u>Female</u>		224	146	(~)		
All activities	2,010	1,728	1,390	596		
Preschool and school age	537 498 812 (*) 123	461 409 714 (*) 123	257 445 577 (*) (*)	99 264 182 (*) (*)		
Both sexes	•	•	er 100 populat:	•		
All activities	2.7	2,4	1.7			
Preschool and school age	2.1 3.6 2.2 1.3 3.9	1.9 3.2 1.9 0.7 3.5	1.0 2.5 1.6 1.3 2.2	0.8 0.5 1.4 0.5 0.3 (*)		
<u>Male</u>		1]			
All activities	3,2	3.0	1.9	1.0		
Preschool and school age	2.4 4.0 (*) 4.1	2.3 3.7 (*) 3.6	1.1 2.5 (*)	0.6 1.4 (*)		
<u>Female</u>	}	3,0	2.3	(*)		
All activities	2,2	1,9	1.5	0.7		
Preschool and school age	1.8 2.6 2.2 (*) 3.4	1.5 2.2 1.9 (*) 3.4	1,5 0,8 2,4 1.6 (*)	0.7 0.3 1.4 0.5 (*)		

Table 19. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	Persons injured in	Persons with:				
Sex and usual activity status	moving motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries		
Both sexes	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands		
All activities	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211		
reschool and school age	648 1,319 594 38 291	614 1,225 550 18 274	325 1,103 431 38 143	207 734 182 18 (*)		
Male						
All activities	1,613	1,448	1,169	666		
reschool and school age sually workingeping houseetired	386 985 (*)	351 890 (*)	236 804 (*)	141 489 (*)		
ther	205	188	(*)	(*)		
Female			i			
All activities	1,276	1,233	872	545		
reschool and school agesually workingeping houseetiredtherther	262 334 594 (*) (*)	262 334 550 (*) (*)	(*) 299 431 (*) (*)	(*) 245 182 (*) (*)		
Both sexes	Number of p	ersons injured	per 100 populat	ion per year		
All activities	1.6	1,5	1.2	0.7		
reschool and school age sually working eeping house etired ther	1.0 2.1 1.6 0.6 3.0	1.0 2.0 1.5 0.3 2.8	0.5 1.8 1.2 0.6 1.5	0.3 1.2 0.5 0.3 (*)		
Male						
All activities	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8		
reschool and school age sually working eeping house etired ther	1.2 2.3 (*) 3.3	1.1 2.1 (*) 3.0	0.7 1.9 (*) (*)	0.4 1.1 (*) (*)		
Female						
All activities	1.4	1,4	1.0	0.6		
reschool and school age sually working eeping house	0.9 1.8 1.6	0.9 1.8 1.5 (*)	(*) 1.6 1.2 (*)	(*) 1.3 0.5 (*) (*)		
sually working	1.8	1.8 1.5]	6		

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 20. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

of the estimates a	re given in Appendi	x I, Definitions of	tems are given	IN Appendix II]	·····	
	All motor	vehicle acc	Ldents	Moving motor vehicle accidents		
Sex and usual activity status	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work - loss days ¹	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days 1
Both sexes		Average numb	er of disab	ility days in	thousands	
All activities	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,86
Preschool and school age Usually working Keeping house Retired Other	7,886 44,900 26,504 8,149 14,242	2,760 13,178 5,521 2,600 5,134	19,004 371 126 1,688	6,740 36,178 24,377 7,056 12,224	2,600 10,958 5,208 2,317 4,641	15,10 37 (* 1,38
<u>Male</u>						
All activities	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,53
Preschool and school age Usually working Keeping house Retired Other	5,392 31,275 6,881 8,538	1,908 9,035 2,253 3,167	14,362 126 906	4,694 24,517 6,065 7,209	1,797 7,308 2,007 3,078	10,93 (* 60
Female						
All activities	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,32
Preschool and school age Usually working	2,494 13,625 26,504 1,268 5,703	852 4,143 5,521 347 1,967	4,642 371 (*) 782	2,045 11,661 24,377 991 5,015	802 3,650 5,208 310 1,563	4,17 37 (* 78
Both sexes	Nun	ber of disab	ility days	per 100 popul	.ation per ye	ar
All activities	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.
Preschool and school age Usually working Keeping house Retired Other	12.7 72.8 72.3 131.5 144.6	4.5 21.4 15.1 42.0 52.1	32.3 9.0 28.5 49.4	10.9 58.6 66.5 113.9 124.1	4.2 17.8 14.2 37.4 47.1	25. 9. (* 40.
<u>Male</u>		10.1	0.0			24
All activities	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.
Preschool and school age Usually working	17.1 73.0 134.7 136.3	6.0 21.1 44.1 50.6	34.7 31.4 36.8	14.9 57.2 118.7 115.1	5.7 17.1 39.3 49.1	26. (* 24.
<u>Female</u>						
All activities	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.
Preschool and school age Usually working Keeping house Retired Other	8.2 72.3 72.3 116.7 159.1	2.8 22.0 15.1 31.9 54.9	26.7 9.0 (*) 82.1	6.7 61.9 66.5 91.2 140.0	2.6 19.4 14.2 28.5 43.6	24, 9, (* 82.

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

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Table 21. Average annual number of persons injured 1 in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

					=	··J	
		Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
Sex and marital status			Motor v	ehicle			
	Tota1	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	
Both sexes		ge number ured in th			of persons 100 popula	injured per tion	
All marital status	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	1,302 2,439 657 372	648 1,517 510 215	654 922 147 158	2.1 3.0 3.8 2.5	1.0 1.8 2.9 1.5	1.1 1.1 0.8 1.1	
<u>Male</u>							
All marital status	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3	
Under 17	765 1,406 467 123	386 774 360 (*)	379 631 107 (*)	2.4 3.4 4.9 3.3	1.2 1.9 3.8 (*)	1.2 1.5 1.1 (*)	
<u>Female</u>							
All marital status	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	537 1,033 189 250	262 743 150 122	275 291 (*) 128	1.8 2.5 2.4 2.3	0.9 1.8 1.9 1.1	0.9 0.7 (*) 1.2	

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 22. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	Persons	Persons with:			
Sex and marital status	injured in all motor vehicle accident	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	
Both sexes	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands	
All marital status	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	
Under 17	1,302 2,439 657 372	1,175 2,236 616 245	604 1,752 365 270	295 854 163 105	
<u>Male</u>					
All marital status	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	
Under 17	765 1,406 467 123	714 1,319 427 (*)	346 926 253 (*)	196 490 112 (*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All marital status	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	537 1 1,033 1 189 250	461 917 189 161	257 826 112 194	(*) 364 (*) (*)	
Both sexes	Number of	persons injured	per 100 person	s per year	
All marital status	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	2.1 3.0 3.8 2.5	1.9 2.7 3.6 1.7	1.0 2.1 2.1 1.8	0.5 1.0 0.9 0.7	
Male	0.0				
Under 17	2.4 3.4 4.9 3.3	3.0 2.3 3.2 4.5 (*)	1.9 1.1 2.3 2.6 (*)	1.0 0.6 1.2 1.2 (*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All marital status	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	1.8 2.5 2.4 2.3	1.5 2.2 2.4 1.5	0.8 2.0 1.4 1.8	(*) 0.9 (*) (*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 23. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	Persons		Persons with:	
Sex and marital status	injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
Both sexes	Average	number of perso	ns injured in t	housands
All marital status	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Under 17 Married Never married Other	648 1,517 510 215	614 1,422 469 176	325 1,230 327 159	207 737 163 105
<u>Male</u>				
All marital status	1,613	1,448	1,169	666
Under 17 Married Never married Other	386 774 360 (*)	351 723 320 (*)	236 622 236 (*)	141 391 112 (*)
<u>Female</u>				
All marital status	1,276	1,233	872	545
Under 17 Married Never married Other	262 743 150 122	262 699 150 122	(*) 607 (*) (*)	(*) 346 (*) (*)
Both sexes	Number of	persons injured	per 100 person	s per year
All marital status	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
Under 17 Married Never married Other	1.0 1.8 2.9 1.5	1.0 1.7 2.7 1.2	0.5 1.5 1.9 1.1	0.3 0.9 0.9 0.7
<u>Male</u>		:		
All marital status	1.9	1.7	1,4	0.8
Under 17 Married Never married Other	1.2 1.9 3.8 (*)	1.1 1.8 3.4 (*)	0.7 1.5 2.5 (*)	0.4 1.0 1.2 (*)
Female				
All marital status	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
Under 17 Married Never married Other	0.9 1.8 1.9 1.1	0.9 1.7 1.9 1.1	(*) 1.5 (*) (*)	(*) 0.8 (*) (*)

¹ Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention

Table 24. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

on the tensinity of the	7			Longs the given in			
	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents			
Sex and marital status	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹	Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days ¹	
Both sexes	Ave	rage number	of disab	ility days in	thousands		
All marital status	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,86	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	7,886 66,480 10,455 16,861	2,760 17,865 3,190 5,378	16,864 2,056 2,270	6,740 56,000 9,553 14,283	2,600 15,255 3,190 4,679	12,89 2,05 1,91	
<u>Male</u>						44 50	
All marital status	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,53	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	5,392 32,696 7,068 6,930	1,908 10,163 2,504 1,787	12,875 1,548 971	4,694 25,419 6,517 5,855	1,797 8,102 2,504 1,787	9,259 1,548 730	
Female							
All marital status	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,32	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	2,494 33,784 3,387 9,930	852 7,702 686 3,590	3,989 508 1,298	2,045 30,581 3,036 8,428	802 7,153 686 2,892	3,63 500 1,18	
Both sexes	Number	of disabili	ty days.	per 100 popul	ation per ye	ar	
All marital status	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	12.7 80.7 60.3 114.7	4.5 21.7 18.4 36.6	34.4 18.4 34.7	10.9 68.0 55.1 97.1	4.2 18.5 18.4 31.8	26. 18. 29.	
All marital status	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	17.1 79.9 74.0 185.0	24.8	36.0 24.2 46.2	14.9 62.1 68.2 156.3	5.7 19.8 26.2 47.7	25. 24. 34.	
Female							
All marital status	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.	
Under 17 Married Never married Other	8.2 81.5 43.5 90.6	2.8 18.6 8.8 32.8	30.0 10.7 29.2	6.7 73.8 39.0 76.9	2.6 17.3 8.8 26.4	27. 10. 26.	

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, nonmatitational population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

	The state of the s						
		Resi	Idence				
Sex and age	All areas Urban		Rural nonfarm	Rural farm			
Both sexes		Population	in thousands				
All agos	176,302	105,845	49,181	21,276			
Under 15	56,379 23,177	31,209 14,204	17,867 5,960	7,304 3,013			
25-44	45,423 35,989	27,215 23,180	13,663 8,281	4,545 4,528			
65+	15,334	10,038	3,410	1,886			
Male							
All agea	85,776	50,534	24,267	10,975			
Under 15	28,754 11,015	15,865 6,625	9,112 2,805	3,777 1,586			
25-44	21,747 17,361	12,946 10,805	6,574 4,177	2,227 2,379			
65+	6,898	4,294	1,599	1,006			
Female.							
All ages	90,526	55,311	24,913	10,302			
Under 15	27,625 12,162	15,344 7,579	8,754 3,155	3,527 1,428			
25-44	23,676 18,628	14,270 12,375	7,089 4,104	2,318 2,149			
65 t	8,436	5,744	1,811	880			
	0,030	3,,,,,	1,011				

NOTE: For official population entimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Consus reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P 25, and P-60.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Рој	pulation in thous	ands
All persons 1	176,302	85,776	90,526
Region			
Northeast	45,691 50,629 53,194 26,789	22,052 25,079 25,623 13,022	23,639 25,549 27,571 13,767
Family income			
Under \$2,000 \$2,000-3,999 \$4,000-6,999 \$7,000+	24,139 34,835 61,775 44,803 10,750	10,915 16,611 30,773 22,386 5,091	13,224 18,224 31,001 22,417 5,660
Usual activity status			
Preschool and school age	61,911 61,690 36,656 6,197 9,848	31,565 42,838 5,109 6,263	30,346 18,852 36,656 1,087 3,585
Marital status			
Under 17	61,911 82,349 17,339 14,703	31,565 40,916 9,549 3,745	30,346 41,432 7,790 10,958

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 27. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age		Rest	Ldence	
Sex and age	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes		Population	in thousands	
All ages-17+	66,769	42,501	16,989	7,278
17-24 25-44	9,827 29,971	6,390 18,375	2,254 8,785	1,183 2,810
45-64	23,753 3,219	15,621 2,115	5,358 592	2,774 511
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+	44,272	26,928	11,779	5,564
17-24 25-44	5,771 20,599	3,563 12,204	1,363 6,277	846 2,118
45-64 65+	15,671 2,231	9,806 1,356	3,713 428	2,153 448
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+	22,497	15,573	5,210	1,714
17-24 25-44	4,056 9,372	2,827 6,171	892 2,508	337 692
45-64	8,082 988	5,815 759	1,645; 165	622 64

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Consus reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 28. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Pop	oulation in thouse	ands
All currently employed persons-17+	66,769	44,272	22,497
Region			
Northeast	18,222 19,042 19,459 10,046	11,868 13,150 12,620 6,633	6,354 5,892 6,839 3,413
Family income			
Under \$2,000	7,023 12,343 23,669 19,555 4,179	3,984 7,817 16,427 13,237 2,808	3,039 4,526 7,242 6,318 1,371
Usual activity status			
Usually working	58,802 4,109 442 3,416	41,407 401 2,464	17,395 4,109 41 953
Marital status			
Married Never married Other-17+	49,072 11,157 6,541	35,767 6,403 2,102	13,305 4,754 4,438

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60, and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Persons Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nation-wide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the two-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, house-

hold members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 1961 included about 250,000 persons from 76,000 households. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons in jured in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U.S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days due to injuries, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average twoweek estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year-experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview-is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; I percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail, Devised statistics, such as rates and percent dis-

tributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures. -- Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than are other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range,—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single in-

clividual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely. 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 48, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days due to injury are obtained from appropriate curves on page 49. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of

percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 50 and 51. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the number of days of bed disability due to injury per 100 persons per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U. S. population, or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

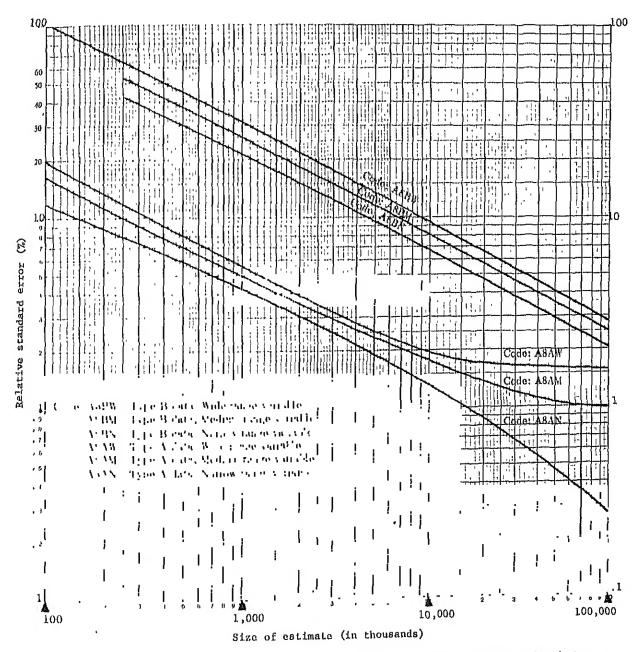
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

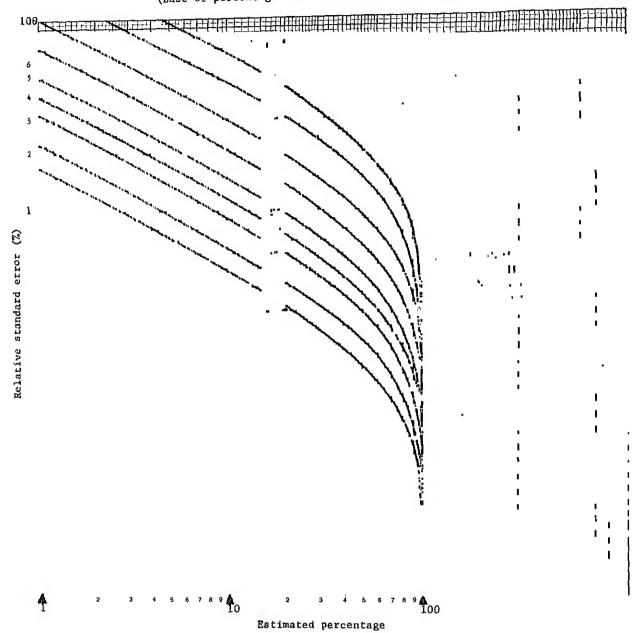
A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 47; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on pages 46 and 47.

		Use:	
Statistic	Rule	Code on	page
Number of. Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories	Not subjec	ct to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group	1	A8AN	49
Disability days per year	1	A8BW	49
Percentage distribution of: Persons injured in a year Disability days in a year	2	P8BN-M P8BW	50
Rates for persons injured: Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population	4(a)	А8ВИ	49
Per 100 persons in any other population	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	40 49
Number of disability days: Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population	4(a)	A8 BW	40
Per 100 persons in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	49 49 49

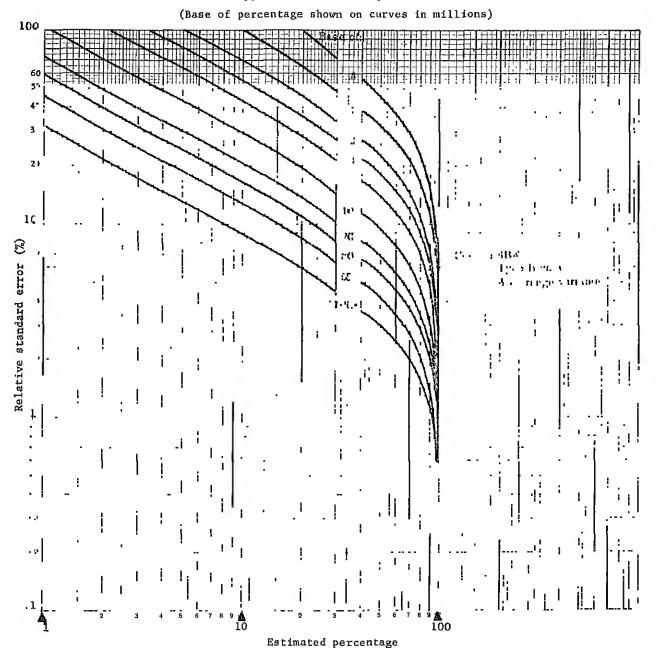


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A&AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A&BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.8 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.8 percent or 2.8 percentage points.



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 19.2 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 19.2 percent or 3.8 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases, In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures, and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence (see definition of "Injury condition" above). Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in medical attention or at least one full day of restricted activity, he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured," hence, one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" as used in the National Health Survey includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Motor-vehicle accident.—Accidents are classified as "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported

or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

Occupant of moving motor vehicle,-All persons involved in moving motor vehicle accidents were classiffed as occupants or nonoccupants. A person was considered an occupant, if his body was inside, or if he was getting in or out of a motor vehicle at the time of the accident. Also included as occupants at the time of the accident were persons who; were thrown or fell from the inside of a motor vehicle; had their arms, legs, or head protruding from the motor vehicle; were riding in the "bed" of a truck or on an open motor vehicle such as a motorcycle. In all of the above cases the person might be considered an occupant of a nonmoving motor vehicle which is involved in an accident with a moving motor vehicle. All persons involved in moving motor vehicle accidents who were not occupants were classified as nonoccupants.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability day.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work. All hospital days are, by definition, days of hed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work, a special term which applies to the currently employed populations only, are also days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview, Centain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as

with the day of the week or season of the year, Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day,

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and all of this partial work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for: activity-restricting injury, bed-disabling injury, work-loss injury, and medically attended injury.) For example, a person may have received several injuries in a single accident; if one of the injuries involved one or more days of restricted activity, one or more days in bed, or medical attendance, the person injured would correspondingly be classified as: with restricted activity, with bed disability, or medically attended.

Activity-restricting injury.—An activity-restricting injury is an injury which has caused at least one day of restricted activity. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the two-calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity-until after the end of the two-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

<u>Bed-disabling injury.</u>—An injury resulting in at least one day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Work-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of work loss is called a work-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time,

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was experienced during the two-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the date of the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Place of Accident

<u>Place of accident</u>,—Persons injured are classified in this report according to the type of place where the injury occurred,

Home.—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries of the home. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he might have been when he was injured. "Home" includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers.

Street or highway.—"Street or highway" means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter of right or custom. It includes the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private drive-ways, lanes, or sidewalks.

Industrial place,—"Industrial place" is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or premises. Included are such places as factories, railway yards, warehouses, workshops, logging camps, shipping plers, oil fields, shipyards, sand and gravel pits, cameries, and auto repair garages. Construction projects, such as houses, buildings, bridges, and new roads, are included in this category. Buildings undergoing remodeling, with the exception of private homes, are classified as industrial places or premises.

Other.—Accidents which cannot be classified in any of the above groups or for which the place is unknown are classified as "other," Included in the classification are such places as farms, schools, places of recreation, restaurants, churches, business and professional offices, and open or wooded country.

Terms Relating to Type of Accident

Type of accident.—"Type of accident" was recorded for all accidents involving injury in order to classify injuries according to the circumstances relating to the accident. Accidents have been grouped by type according to the following concepts:

(A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused

the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion, fire time, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or lacycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for moving motor vehicle as a class of accident. However, an accident in which a nonmoving motor vehicle was involved is classified under the detailed type of accident listed below that best describes the circumstances relating to the accident.

- (B) Accidents where injury was caused directly by an agent, such as machinery in operation, a knife, scissors, nail, animal or insect, forcign body in eye or other orifice, or a poisonous substance swallowed by the person involved.
- (C) Accidents described in terms of the events leading to the occurrence of the injury, such as falling, bumping into a person or object, being struck by a moving object, bandling or stepping on sharp or rough objects, being caught in, pinched, or crushed, coming in contact with hot object or flame, lifting, twisting, or stumbling.
- (D) Accidents resulting in injury that could not be classified in groups (A), (B), or (C) were classified as "other." Accidents of unknown type are also included in this group.

A complete listing of the types of accidents is shown in Appendix III within the format of Table A, In order that no injury would be described as resulting from more than one type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more types was classified in the first type designated in Table A (in Appendix III) that adequately described the circumstances of the accident.

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.— Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other hy blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period, Children under 17 years of age are classified as "pre-

school and school age," regardless of what their usual activity status may actually be.

The categories of usual activity status used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other, For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify caudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is age 17 in the U.S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older, Finally in the definitions of specific categories which tollow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; selfemployed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working,"

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group, Marital status.—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories used in this report are as follows;

Under 17 includes all persons aged 0-16 regardless of their marital status.

Married includes all married persons not separated from their spouse because of marital discord. Persons with common-law marriages are considered as married.

Never married includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Other includes persons who are widowed, divorced, legally separated, and persons separated because of marital discord.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-

farm, and rural-tarm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas to the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Diban,—The urban population includes all persons Ilving in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as effer, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New Lugland, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more lubabitants; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban tringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural readents living on farms, in deciding whether the members of a homehold live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the homehold respondent is accepted with the following exception. A home occupied by persons who pay cash rent for home and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is turn land, This special case does not cover; (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as home and yard; (2) the quarters of a lifted hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a atructure which is

classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the fiving quarters are counted as being on a farm,

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the popular programmer are the first part of the population.

hatton by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region	States Included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,
North Central	New Jersey, Pennsylvania Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota,
South	South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kontucky, Texas,
Went	Tennessee, Alahama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The steps below single for the steps of the step of the steps of the step of the step of the step of the step of the steps	The actual	questionnair	e is designed	for a h	iousehold a	is a unit at	ıd ıncludi	es additio	nal spaces	d survey of the	more
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Temporarily absent	10		ideaca elsewhe] Flimmare		mple [
Gebes (Spatily)		Atmed Fo		10	Other (3p.	a0(15)		cols,			
Reason for telusal				<u>.</u>							
				. .				_			
final call results in a Type A non-the	elview (except		TYPE A FOL		P PROCED	URE					
. Contact melfandes (catelagers' bie	I marel was for	1									
Find out the number of people in a in the regular spaces inside the qu Find out if sayone in the housing	be bousehold, t sessionnaue	heir names and	sbbresimmte af.	es, if n	ames of all	nambers no	t knowa, n	acertain i	electonation	Reconfidie in	
Find out if sayone in the housing is onyone in the household new in	han sous it w	e na fatiqeod	patient, if so, w	hich pe	tson it is	This is don	e he sati	r the falls			
		Yes	□No			Don't know	-,		Yo contact n		
(a) If "Yes," - What (Enter name).								(Col			
t) When to the con-											
 What is the name of the head of the What are the names of all other persons staying here who is 	is boutehold?	Eater name in	first column)			Last name			(l) last as		
FETERS IN the steatthbad radar t		lace of sesided	te elseneis. F	tually l ist thes	ive here, e				1 431 41	ime	(2)
) Du uny (ather) ledgers at raomers) Is there anyone else who lives her temperatiful to a house who lives her	live hery?	☐ No	☐ Yes ((List)					1		
temporarily in a hospital? Away on business?		☐ No	Yes (1		
On a visit?		□ No	Yes ((List)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	******		. }		
) Is there onyone also staying here o	047	□ No	☐ Y + + (☐ Y + + (Fitst name	and Initia	1	I jest ng	ame and initial	
De any of the geople in this househ	old have a hom	« alsowhere?							1		
[] AD (SEATE OR QUESTIONIAITE)	[] Yes (a)	pply household	wempetshib tol	ε#, if n	ot a				}		
w are you related to the head of the i	nousehold? (Es	ter telarionek.					- · -		Relation	- Lile	
									- Cinson	10·14[)	
									6		,

_		T	C 7 Up les	4		Under
3	How old were you on your last birthday?	1 se	[_] Uniter	Age		L J J year
4	Race (Check one box for each person)	Thite	Negro	Bhite	Other	Ne pro
5	Sax(Check one box for each person)	- Nate	[]] I emale	Male		Female
	If 17 years ald at over, ask		Under 17 years		Under	17 уката
ŏ	Are you now married, wildowed, divorced, separated or never married?	Married	Divotced	[_] Marste	đ	Divorces
	(Check one box for each person)	C Tidows	d [_] Separated	Wadow		Setnate
			Never married		Meres	
	If 17 years old or over, ask		Under 17 years	l	[] Under	
7	(a) What is the highest grade you attended in echool?		2345678	Elem High	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 B
	(Circle highest grade attended or check "None")		2 3 4 5+	College	1234	5+
			None None]	. None	
	(b) Old you finish the grade (year)?	Yes	□No	Yes		□ No
		10	Fem crund 17 yes		[T]Fem o	rund 17 yrs
	if Male and 17 years old or over, ask	Yes	☐ No	Yes		□ No
8	(a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask				,	
	(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves?	Yes	[] No	[Yes		[] No
	(If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaue)	100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1 1 1 1		
	(c) You may all your service during a war or was it peace time only?	☐ War	Peace-	TAP [Peace-
	If "War," ask					*** *** **
	(d) During which war did you serve?	□ ## II	☐ Korezo	☐ % ♥ [Chee	Korenn
	If "Peace time" only, ask	\	Caher			
	(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	Yes	□ No	Yes		[] No
_	if 17 years old or over, ask		Under 17 years		Und es	17 years
9	(a) What were you doing mast of the past 12 months .	- Vorkinj		☐ ¥orkin	-	
	(For males) working, or doing something alse? (For famales): working, keeping house, or doing something alse?	Keepla.		Someth		
	If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, 412.	5ometh		***** -**		
	(b) Are you retired?	Yes 🗀	☐ No	Yes .		□ No
_	[("Working," in q 9(a), ask		Under 17 years		Under	17 years
to	(a) Were you working last week or the week before?]				
	If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q %a), ask	Yes	☐ No	Yes		☐ No
	(b) Did you work as a job or business at any time last week or the week before?					
	(f "No," in q 10(a) or 10(b), ask					
	(c) Even though you did not work jost week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	Yes	☐ No	Yes		□ No
но	TE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you		Under 17 years		[Under	L7 years
	are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home	At home	☐ Not at	At hor	16	Not at
11	Were you sick of any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That Is, the 2-week parled	Yes	□ No	Yes .		□ No
	which ended lost Sunday)? (a) What was the matter?	1				
	(b) Anything else?					
12	Lost week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for cay	Yes	(□ No	Yes.		□ No
	condition (basides which you told me about)?					
	(a) For whos conditions? (b) Anything else?					
13	Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?	Yes	□ No	Yes		□□ No
	(a) What were shey?	Į		ļ		
1/	(b) Anything else? Did you ever have an (any other) occident or injury that was still bothering you last week at the	☐ Yes	□N∘	☐ Yes		□ No
	week before?		_			
	(a) in what way did it bother you? (b) Anything also?					
-	AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any aliments or conditions that have lasted for a	Yes	□No	Yes		☐ No
	long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?					
	(c) What are they?					
_	(b) Anything also?	Yes	□ No	∏ Yes		[] No
16	Has anyone in the lamily you, your , etc had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	1.0				
	(Read Card A, condition by condition, second any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)					
		☐ Yes	□ No	Yes		No
1.7	Does unyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition, record any conditions					
	mentioned in the column for the person)				- 1.0	
	For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(at was present during the asking of)		led for self entirely led for self parily	Respo	aded for se nded for se	ir-entirely
F	For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(a) was present during the asking of) questions 11.17. If person responded for nell, show whether entirely or pattly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	Cal No	was seapondent	Col No		respondent
18	(a) Ifas anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	☐ Yes	∏ No	Yes	-	∏ No
	If "Yes,"					
	(b) How many different times were you in the hospital everyight or longer?	ļ			N	o of times
10	(a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or	Yes	□ Na	Yes		□ No
.,	sanitarium?			*******		/* *
	(t) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitation?		No of times		N	of trues
20	If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask	Hospita	l Home	Hospi	(el	Home
	(c) Was - boby born in a hospital or at home? It "haspital" in a 20(a) and 1 or more in a 18(b), ask	☐ Yes	□ No I	☐ Yes		□ No
	It was the heavistication for had at the number you just days me?	L.,	U			

					Toble I	ILLHE	SES, IMPAIRMENTS A	ND INJURIES	,				
Line	Cul Na of person	Oues	EVER at any lime talk to a distar about ?	tak for all tilingsass and teasent selfects all of instance (as) if doctor talked to what did the doctor tary it won? did be give in a rediccil name? (b) if doctor mat talke, to Pecunderiginal crity and ask (d 2) (d 3) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks which without individual of injury was harry? What fand of injury was 11? Anything dels? (Also fill Table 4 for all injuries)	I has column is to be asked if every in Col (d 1) is an important of a syntton of the Column of the	If eye trouble of any kind and of sears old or sears old or sears enough to read ordinory news poper print with glesses?	Wher kind of is i?? Ask only for Any entry in Col (d-l) or (d-2) that includes the words Ashmat "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Turor "trouble" For an allergy or stoke ask How does the offeer you?	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for Importments, Injuties, and for Abscesses, buils, infections, inflammation, sore, ulcers Aches, panns, soreness, Hieeding or blood clots. Cancer, tumus, cysts or growths. With the control of the con	Check o	yau da li ta yau da la ta yau d	nony days, ne vod- ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne ne	of these days days were you in bed all or most of the day?	II 6 16 years wid nask Haw many days did hear you from school and hear of the week or the week
-{ "	" 	(5)		(4.1)	(d 2)	(d 3)	(d 4)	(3.5)	(e) (i	<u>'</u>	(a)	(h)	(1)
1			☐ ¥°			Yes	<u> </u>			13	nys	Of [*] None	nr [**] None

<u> </u>	,					Table		TALIZAT	ION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS		
Line number	of No ih per seen (M) ye.	When did you enter the hos pital? (Muzzh, year)	How many, nights were you in the hospital?	many of these- rights were in the past 12 months?	Will you ace't to ask cols		person still in	What did they say at the hospital the condition was- did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask) What did the fast doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in colo (d 1) (d-5) of [1) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any aperations p you during this stay a pital? If "Yes," (a) What was the nam- operation? (b) Any other operation	t the hos	
	(a)	(0)	(t)	14)	(e)	(8)	(1)	(g)	(h)	(()	
1			Y1	741ghts	Vights	☐ Yes	Nights None	☐ Yes ☐ No		[_] Yes	[_]No
2			Hn 1f	hights.	T] All	∏ Yes	Nights None	☐ Yes		Yes	[_] No
3);	Nights	Ot Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	Hights None	☐ Yes		Yes	[] No

			~~~
Yes No of times	[_] No	Yes No of times	(_j No
Yes Chest	☐ No	[ Yes Chest	[_] No
Part(s) of body	∏ No	Yes Past(a) of bodys	[_] No
	No of times Yes Chest	No of times No	No of times

			Tol	le X FILL O	NE LINE FOR EA	CH PART OF BODY ENTRY F	OU DIESTIONS	22.05
I me number	C Col No of	C Question No	Patt of body	How many different times did you have your X rayed dur lng the past 3 months?	How many different was the straight of the str			If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) asks  For what condition were you being treated?
ı					ifospital Dr office Other	Check up/examination Treatment Both	(g)	(h)
2					Itoxpitat Dr office O-her	Check up/examination Treatment Both		
3					Hospital Dr office Other	Check up/examination Treatment Both		
			post 12 months in which gri to ? (Show Card II) Includ- ty, pensions, help from raid		Income of your famili sources, such as w	ly foll, that is, your's, Group ?	io	Group No.

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes", in q 10(a),	(419	PAST	rat notice pen) DURING [ 3 MONTHS or	To Inter- viewer	Did you first notice DURING THE PAST 12	Haw long since you lost rolked to doctor obout 7	Do you	About how many doys during	(d 1) and (d 1)	Λ (		omplesing ceach per		ition	If "1," or "2" or "3" in col
(O(b) or 10(c), ask  How many days did keep you from work loss week ar the week before?	Check Before	one	Did start during the past 2 weeks or before they time?  (If during past 2 weeks, ask)  Which week, fast week or the week before?	CON TINUE if col (k) is check- ed, or the condi- tion is on ( and A or as an im pau- ment, other- wise, STOP	MONTHS or before that time?	(II less than one mouth, enter "Und I" for "'Yo "')	or treatment that the doctor present bed for ?  Or, follow any advice he gave?	the post 12 months, hos - kept you in bad for alt or most of the day?	is check ed, ask How many of these doys were during losi week or the week before?	lack of this card and read coch state-ment. Then tell ma which state ment fits you best, in terms.	'2" of '3" in cat (1) is this because of any of the condi- tions you have about?	which?  (Finest You line for cach condition named)	If "!" col (!  If aw long have you been ''  (Insert the words of the state ment select cd)	If 17 years old on over, ask Were you working of a job or business up to that time?	Please look of this cord as read sach slate-ment thin thick state ment fits you best total
	(k)	.0)	(m)	{an}	(n)	(0)	(p)	{q   1}	(q 2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(u)	(v)	(Show Card G
Days of None			l ast week Week before Steltere 2 wks		During past 12 months 13 lefore 13 Buch	Mos Yes,	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr	Days	Days or   None		[_]Yes [_]No		, tos	Ves No Und 17	

		Toble II . HOSPITALS	ZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS		
For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons G years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (h) or (i).			What le the name and address of the haspital you wase in?		
Haw many nights were you in the hospital, be fare you had your opera sion (delivery, etc.)?	After you left the has pital, how many day's was it before you returned to your usual activities full time?	If "sull unable" in (k), ask How long hos it been since you lefe the hospital?	(Enter name, city and State, if city not known, enter county)		
m	(k)	(0)	(m)		
No of mights.	No of days	Over 6 months If under 6 months  Days Months			
No of nights,	No of days	Over 6 months If under 6 months  DaysMonths			
No of nights.	No of days	Over 6 months If under 6 months Days Months			

X-RAY QUESTIONS				
24 (a) During the post 3 menths, did anyone in the femily have any X rays for the treatment of a condition?  If "Yes,"  (b) What part of the body was treated?	Parits) of bady	[ 'No	Yes Pass(a) of body:	Mo
(c) Was this included in the X ray(s) you taid me about before?	Yes	No	[_]Yes	[] No
25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscape during the past 3 months?  If "Yes,"	Past(s) of hody	i <u> </u>	[ ] Yes Part(a) of body	[_] No
(b) What part of the body was this for? (c) Was this included in the X ray(s) you told as about before?	Yes	{	[]] Yes	เ๋⊐ห₀๋

(Ask sitet will	Ask for each person	with 2 of me	re lines in Table X		OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTING FOOTHOTES	ONS 22-25
Wese any of If "Yes," Which X ray	these X-roys you tel	d me obeut to	ken of the same Him	10?		
No Yes->	Enter information belo	w for X rays	taken at same rime			
, ivp	Patt(s) of body.	No	Pari(s) of body.	Νa		
	Pari(s) of body.	Nρ	Part(s) of body	No		
	Patt(s) of body.	No	Partie) of body	No		
Group No	<u> </u>	Group No	<u> </u>	Geoup No	Group No	Group No

from Table I		Table A (Accidents and Injuries)  2 At the time of the accident, what part of the l	andy was hous? What hind of interes are 112
	Year (II 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)	Anything else?  Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(x)
Accident happened last week or week before (00 to q 3)	*fonth		
3 (a) Was a car, h	ruck, bus as other major vehicle involved in the a		No (O o ta Seullan B)
	on one motor vehicle involved? er one) moving at the lime?	Yes (more than o	ne)
4. Were you outside	e the vehicle, getting in arout of it, a passenger	of were you the driver? L : Outside (CO to Section A 9 5)	Co to    Co to
Section	on A (Motor Vahicle Accidents)	T	lator Vehicle Accidents)
5 (c) How did the	If "Outside" on q 4, ask occident happen?	7 How did the accident happen?  A 1 Any injury involving an uncontrolled	fire or explosion
on bio	lest between morer vehicle and person riding cycle, in affectizar, on failtoad train, on horse I vehicle	2 Any injury involving the discharge of May injury from an accident involving	f a firearm g a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, sailte
2 Accid	fent between motor vehicle and person who walking, sudning, no standing	B 4 Any injury caused by machinery (belt	
, [] out	(Specify how the accident happened)	(Specify kind of mechinery)  5 Any injury caused by edge or point of piercing implement	f knife, scissors, nati is other cutting or
(b) When kind(e)	of motor vehicle was involved?	6 Any injury caused by foreign body in	eye, windpipe, or other ordices
J Car	2 Tanı 3 🗀 Hus	7 [ ] Any injury coused by animal or insec	
4 Truck 5 Motorcycle 6 Other (Spootly)		8 Any injury caused by paisonous subs	
		C 9 Fell on states or steps of from a heig	int
6 (a) How did the  1 Accidence to Accidence	ent between two or more motor vehicles on  ay  ent between motor vehicle and some other  ton roadway  (Specify how the accident happened)  Acc on roadway  anter vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting  the accident happened?  2 Taxi 3 Bus	punching, kicking, etc.)  12	en two moving objects of between a moving and abstance of open flame
		ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS	
I Ar hom If "Some other p (b) What kind of 3 Street 4 Farm	olste,'' est place was is? and highway (includes rosdway) 6 [ Sci 7 [ Pl	hood (includes school premises)  Acc of recression and spotts, except at school for (specify the piscs where accident happened)	some other place
Q Mara posts at			nder 17 st time of accident
9 Were you at war	2 🔛 No 3. 🗀 Wh		

Cota A	Card C	Card E	Card G
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY			
Check List of Chronic Conditions	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
	Tor:	For	
	Noners and other persons except	Children from 6 through 15 years old	
1. Astuma 16. Any other carpaic storage 2. Taberculosis couple	I. Not able to work at all.	L Not able to go to school at all	1. Confined to the mouse all the time
Campic hangenitis 17. K	2 Ance to some but Heated to ground	2 Ane to go to school our innited to cersan	ಪರಕ್ಷಾ ಭಿ ದಾಲ್ಯಾಣದ್ಮಕ್ಕ
Repeated attacks of sinus mounle	of were or eind of work.	trpes of schools or in school amendance.	2. Ask to go outside out seed the seip of
5. Rheunatic fever	3. Asie to work per limited to keed or	ತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಿತ್ರೀ ಇ ಕ್ರಿನಿ ಪ್ರಾಯಾಗಿಯ ಬರ್ಬೇಕ ಬಾ ರಿವೇ	apomer person in germng around cutside.
6. Hardening of me arrenes	anount of other activities	activities	5 Ane to go omside abne but nave to ne
7. High blood pressure			d Setting abund free, y
	4. Not dimited in any of mese ways.	4. Not limited in any of mese wars	4 Not limited in any of mese ways
Stroke 72.			
19. Imuble with rancose veins 23. Epilepsy			
11. Hemorthoids or piles 24. Carone nerrous trouble			
12. Hay ferer			
13. Tumos, eyst or growth			
liver mouble			
15. Stottach ulcer 28. Prostate trouble			
Cerd B	Card D	Care F	Cord H
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	SATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
Check List of Selected Impairments	For Housewife	For: Children under 6 years old	Family income during past 12 months
1. Desiness or senous trouble with nearny	Note with a second		
2. Serious rounde wan seeing, even then wearns : Jasses	r. Not able to keep pouse at all	1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other conferen	Group 1. Under \$500 (Including loss)
3, Cleft palate	2. Able to keep house but limited in amount		Group 2. \$500 - \$999
4. Any sprech defect	or kind of housework	<u></u>	
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arn oes, foot, or leg	3 Able to keep house but limited in kind or	Harred Le amount of Kind of play	Group 3 \$1,000 - \$1,999
6 paisy	amount of other activities.	4. Not limited in any of these ways.	Group 4 \$2,000 - \$2,999
7. Paralysis of sav kind	4. Nor limited in any of these ways.		Group 5. \$3.000 - \$2.000
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine			
9 Club foot			Group 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back			Group 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999
11. Any condition present since birth	***************************************		Group 8 \$7,000 - \$9,999
			Group 9. \$10,000 and over

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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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#### U S National Health Survey

Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents and associated disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961, statistics on the incidence of persons injured in total, moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, region, income, and usual activity and marital status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1964 Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1963.

61 p diages, tables 27cm (Its Health statistics, ser B-42) U S Public Health Service Publication no 584-B42

1 Personal injuries 2 Accidents - Statistics 3. Iraffic accidents - Statistics I Title II. Title, Motor vehicle accidents and associated disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961 (Series Series: U S Public Health Service, Publication no 584-B42)

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